

to a job at a tortilla shop. Most days she hits the road looking for work, leaving applications everywhere from a factory for stamping T-shirts to a plant making refrigerator parts.

To cope, some people are resorting to uncomfortable measures. After losing her job, Gladys Barraza, her husband and two children moved into her parent's two-bedroom home, also in Lennox. Rosa Saldivar is facing starker options. Her husband, Martin, who lost his job at a bakery that served airport restaurants, is pressuring her to take their three kids back to the family home in Durango, in northern Mexico.

They wouldn't be the only ones to go. Ms. Van Deventer, the assistant principal, says that 50 to 60 children, out of a student body of about 1,100, have dropped out of Jefferson Elementary since Sept. 11. Some, she says, have gone back to Mexico and El Salvador, where it's cheaper to be unemployed and where extended families can provide support. Others have left to look for work in other American cities, including Las Vegas, where it is rumored there might be jobs.

For those who are staying, the stress is growing. Health workers and parent-group coordinators at the schools are detecting more alcohol abuse and depression. A few days ago, Carmen Torres, a parent counselor at Jefferson Elementary, saw a couple bickering. The wife was dragging in her recently laid-off husband to register for English-language lessons. The husband, crying in despair, complained that the classes were beyond him.

But many are confident that the community will prove its resilience. Yvonne Moreno, a counselor at a health program run by the school district, notes that most of those in Lennox have been working since they were six or seven years old. Many crossed the desert on foot, eluding border patrolmen, to get here. "They are survivors," she says.

CIVILIAN FEDERAL AGENCY USE OF REMOTE SENSING

Mr. AKAKA. Madam President, I commend to your attention a report entitled "Assessment of Remote Sensing Data Use By Civilian Federal Agencies," which was prepared by Dr. Sherri Stephan of the Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on International Security, Proliferation, and Federal Services and the Congressional Research Service. The report will be available on the Subcommittee's website.

In January 2001, I asked the CRS to conduct a survey of remote sensing data and technology use by Federal non-military agencies. Subcommittee staff used the CRS survey results, included in the report as an appendix, and collected agency responses to analyze how Federal agencies use remote sensing. It is my hope that this report will enable Congress to better understand the issues that arise in obtaining and applying the technology.

The widespread availability of detailed and accurate satellite imaging data has made the world increasingly transparent. Observational capabilities that only a few decades ago were classified and strictly limited are now owned and operated by both govern-

ment and private-sector organizations. For example, Space Imaging, a private satellite data company's web site contains satellite photos of the attack on Kandahar.

Satellite images have also revolutionized the study of the natural environment and global hazards, agriculture, transportation and urban planning, law enforcement, education, energy use, public health trends, and international policy. Researchers in my State of Hawaii, in partnership with NASA, NOAA and others, use remote sensing data for many purposes, such as to monitor water temperature and climate variability for tsunami early warning and evacuation planning, environmental impacts on fisheries, and volcanic activity monitoring.

There is now a national capability to provide remote-sensing data products and value-added information services directly to end users, such as farmers, foresters, fishermen, natural resource managers, and the public. Just this fall, researchers demonstrated on the island of Kauai how remote sensing data from unmanned aerial vehicles could be used to help determine precisely when a coffee crop is ready for harvesting.

New imaging technology and new data systems provide a rich opportunity for federal agencies to improve their services. The nineteen agencies included in this study span the roles of the federal government from basic research centers to law enforcement. All but four report some use of remote sensing data and technology. These agencies use data for environmental and conservation purposes, early warning and mitigation of natural disasters; basic and applied research, mapping activities, monitoring and verifying compliance with laws and treaties, agricultural activities, and transportation and shipping.

We also asked the agencies to share their concerns with remote sensing data. These concerns expressed their desire to use the data and technology more fully and efficiently. Many agencies had difficulties due to cost and licensing of commercial data and value-added products and analysis, as well as other access concerns. Several agencies were concerned about their capacity to exploit fully remote sensing data and technology, mostly due to a shortage of trained personnel within the agencies to analyze and interpret data.

This report offers several options to alleviate these concerns, but these are not the only possible solutions. Nor are they suggestions for action. The Federal Government uses remote sensing data in many ways, and it is unlikely that a single solution will solve all the problems associated with this use.

Since the first photographs of enemy troop positions from a hot air balloon in 1860, there have been military and

intelligence applications of remote sensing data. Today, in this new age of terrorism and homeland security concerns, users now include local first responders, city planners, and State officials. This creates a new challenge for commercial and government data providers to translate our impressive imagery technology into a capability that can be exploited by users quickly and easily.

I would like to thank the staff of the Congressional Research Service, especially Marcia Smith, for her able assistance in preparing this report.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Madam President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of this year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred November 5, 1994 in Laguna Beach, CA. A gay man was attacked by two men yelling anti-gay slurs. The assailants, Donald Nichols, 18, and an unnamed 16-year-old boy, were charged with robbery and assault with a deadly weapon in connection with the incident.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

LIFT THE HOLD ON S. 1499

Mr. KERRY. Madam President, I would like to submit for the RECORD a letter to our majority leader, Senator DASCHLE, regarding my request to hold all non-judicial nominations that come before the Senate until all holds are lifted on S. 1499, the American Small Business Emergency Relief and Recovery Act of 2001. I want to make sure that my colleagues are aware of what I am doing and why.

As I just mentioned, my actions have everything to do with emergency assistance for small businesses. They are literally dying in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks on September 11. They badly need access to affordable financing and management counseling until business returns to normal, and the administration's approach is not adequately helping those who need it.

Senator BOND and I introduced S. 1499 on October 4 to address the needs of small businesses trying to hold on in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks. For almost 2 months, emergency legislation with 63 sponsors has been